(XXXI YEAR.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1775.

TO THE PRINTER.

By giving the following piece from the New-England Chronicle, a place in your Gazette, you will oblige,

A CUSTOMER.

WHEN the civil and political rights of a free people have been daringly invaded, by open violence on one hand, and basely deserted and betrayed by treacherous friends on the other, against whom no prudence can guard, no courage can defend; when their indignation has increased in proportion to the wrongs they have suffered, and they are roused to resistance by repeated insults, their situation is really alarming. Every measure they pursue for obtaining peace and security, is important, and may be fatal. Their vigorous exertions are marked with the opprobrious term of rebellion, and if they fail in the cause, their death will be doubly ignominious. There is such a period of difficulty and danger in the history of almost every nation. There may be such a one in the annals of this country. Let us suppose it arrived. On one side the rights of the colonies have been repeatedly, flagrantly violated. They have petitioned and remonstrated in vain. They have been stigmatized; they affirm, by a venal parliament, as factious and discontented. The best of P—— has descended to share the narrow views and interests of his servants. He has adopted their impotent menaces, and the fatal malignity of their passions. He has taken a decisive, personal part against his colonies and rejected their humble petitions with contempt. They have followed the glorious example of other states, and ceased to confine their resentment to a submissive representation of their wrongs. They have renounced the forms of the constitution, and appealed to that high being who confers the rights of humanity, whose gifts it were impious to surrender. They are now ready to meet their s-v—n in the field, in defence of that liberty, which they received from their fathers, which is the support of his throne, and the birthright of his subjects. The circumstances to which they are reduced will not admit of a *disgraceful* compromise. They despise those undecisive, qualifying measures, which render his government ridiculous, and will reject them with contempt. They have too much understanding and spirit to be intimidated by the frowns of a k— or the insignificant threats of his favourites. Nothing less than a formal repeal of the acts which strike at the vital principles of the constitution, together with ample satisfaction for the havoc of his friends, can heal the wound they have received, nor will any thing less be accepted.

On the other hand, I am convinced, that his m---y's heart and understanding have been so biassed in favour of the abilities of his worthy servants, that nothing less than *his own* misfortunes can undeceive him. Even this *dernier resort* of his subjects to arms, this resolution which despair alone could dictate, has failed to flash conviction upon minds blunted by prejudice, impenetrable to truth. When a man is resolved to believe, the very absurdity of the doctrine confirms him in the faith. Contracted understandings can draw proofs of victory from a defeat, and find an earnest of future prosperity in the absolute ruin of their affairs. The k---'s *friends*, as his favourites emphatically stile themselves, to cover the stain of former rebellions, resolve to pursue that system which has reduced them to a situation so miserable that they cannot do wrong without ruin, nor right without affliction. They still resolve to see the liberties of America at their feet. That constitution which their ancestors failed of subverting at Culloden, they attack more securely at St. James's, under the patronage of the best of P------. In these circumstances it is important to inquire in what manner a brave and a free people should improve their advantages,---in what manner they ought to resent the insults they have already received, and guard against future indignities.

The condition of this country, whatever light it is viewed in, merits attention. It is not to my purpose, nor is it my province, to consider it *minutely*. As the circumstances are difficult and dangerous we feel them, as they are favourable I wish they may be improved. On this subject I mean to communicate my sentiments more fully than I have hitherto attempted. I have been charged with representing the best of princes in a contemptible light, with encouraging principles of independence and endeavouring to cut off the possibility of an honourable compromise. I have a claim to the candid interpretation of my country. I speak to the collective body of the people; upon the most obvious principles of policy and prudence, we ought to adopt and pursue decisive, vigorous measures,---we ought to do it instantly. The members of the community should be directly employed as their various inclinations dispose them, for the advantage of the common cause. By serving their *interests*, they essentially serve *us*.

No man condemns more sincerely than I do, that wretched plan of policy, which has exasperated the people, and alienated their affections from the k——n. His m—— is undoubtedly possessed of many private good qualities. But his *private* virtues have been the source of his misfortunes. With the greatest benevolence and the best intentions, his throne, through the folly and treachery of his servants, has been constantly surrounded with the reproaches and complaints of his subjects. I am far from suspecting his m—— of any design upon the liberties of the people. If he has been persuaded to take an unworthy, personal part against his colonies, I attribute it to that inoffensive simplicity, which guards the k--- against a thousand daggers. I impute his own disgrace and the wretched situation of his affairs, to the pernicious principles he imbibed in his youth, and the fatal influence of designing favourites. These worthy men have given him many singular proofs of their abilities; I am not therefore surprised at his peculiar attachment to the avowed enemies of the house of Han---r. But by advancing them to the first posts in government, he has unfortunately elevated the mark at which his people direct all their contempt and detestation. Though his m—— has made a public surrender, a solemn sacrifice, in the face of the whole world, not only of the interests of his subjects, but of his own personal reputation, by abandoning the duties of a mon--ch, to a set of men, whom the people have long since discarded as unworthy their confidence: tho' he is satisfied with the wretched formalities of a k---, and has sullied the dignity of that crown, which his predecessors have worn with honour: tho' his life has been a uniform course of shameless obedience to his servants, and a gross neglect of the complaints of the people; still I wish to consider him as the first magistrate, and separate the virtues of the man from the vices of his government. I would make a due allowance for the prejudices of education. There has been something most singularly unfortunate in the life of our most gracious sovereign. Accustomed, from his earliest infancy, to despise his own understanding, and rely on that of his *friends*, he seldom presumes to comprehend the depths of their policy, and implicitly confirms what they, in their profound wisdom, dictate. Does the cunning lord Mansfield, pronounce the colonies in rebellion? The k--- gracefully echoes the same language, does the amiable lord North blusteringly declare, in the house of commons, "that he will not treat with America 'till he sees her at his feet?" The best of P—— steps forward, and delivers the same important doctrine from the throne. Does the faithful and trusty Wedderburne cry havoc? I am sorry, says the best of P——, that the times require it, but the refractory colonies must be subdued. Thus, whatever be the language and views of his servants, however absurd and impracticable, his m—— adopts them with all their blunders. They have now reduced him to the most deplorable of all situations, that of chusing out of a variety of difficulties; but whatever way he turns himself, he is sure to meet with perplexity and distress. Let them go on as they have begun, and I think simplicity itself cannot much longer be mused. At present I regard the k--- as the creature of the constitution. I would pay him the personal tribute of allegiance. But if he persists to shelter himself under the forms of *his* parliament and sets his people at defiance,---if he is determined to support the ministry who have almost ruined his affairs, the time may not be far distant when he will cease to be considered even as the *nominal* sov——n of America. His m——seems to have forgot that period of our history (if he ever knew it), when the New-England colonies refused to issue legal process in the name of one of his predecessors. Should that period return in the reign of the best of princes, it would endanger his establishment and ruin his peace of mind for ever. *His* security is that of his people in every part of his dominions. They are all equally intitled to the liberties of Englishmen, and the protection of the sovereign. When he withdraws the one, and his friends attack the other, they should be informed, that three thousand miles of ocean lay between them and us. That they cannot govern as they please. That it is the eternal condition, annexed to great empires, that to govern at all, the extremities should be held with a loose rein: strain the cord and the band of empire is broken. Nature has said it, and experience confirms it. And though they can lend their thunder to remotest worlds, we despise the plan which must be widely separated from the execution, which the furious elements conspire to defeat.

The country we are in possession of, for the dominion of which we are now contending, was purchased, cultivated, and subdued by our ancestors. I know of no one that possesses more internal resources, is more happily situated for trade, or blest with a serener sky, a kinder soil, more striking prospects, or larger or more fertile plains. We have crowded the desart with inhabitants. Men and flocks now cover the sea coasts like leaves in autumn. We have stretched back upon the hills out of the reach of the eastern breeze. We have ascended the highest mountains. From thence we behold immense plains before us; vast, rich, level meadows extending beyond the reach of human eye. Over these we wander without restraint. Under mild and equal governments, these boundless tracts must soon become the happy residence of thousands and ten thousands of families yet unborn, who by sober industry shall feed the hungry and cloath the naked, turn the channels of wealth to their country, and support her fame, her peace, and prosperity. We see our coasts formed into the noblest harbours at convenient distances: Vast navigable streams pervading immeasurable tracts, through impassable forests and luxuriant plains, by which the various produce of nations may be transported to the remotest inland quarters with ease and dispatch. Pines and firs that reach to heaven, naval stores and iron mines in such abundance that we may build a navy for our defence independent of every country upon earth. Our seas swarm with fish, and the soil almost spontaneously produces all those capital articles which are the sources of opulence, of independence, and of safety.

We have improved the natural advantages of our situation; we have prosecuted our agriculture with spirit and success. Besides plentifully supplying the wants of our own growing multitude, our annual export of grain has long since exceeded a million in value, of the last harvest. The new world bids fair to be the granary of the old. The scarcity felt by the parent state would have often been a desolating famine, if the exuberance of the colonies had not been applied to satisfy the cries of her starving millions. The rapid growth of the West-India islands can be accounted for upon no other principle. They have arrived to their present wealth and importance, in the scale of commerce, by means of our constant, regular exports, of various provision.

Our commerce is out of all proportion to our numbers. I do not exceed the bounds of the strictest calculation when I affirm, that it is nearly equal to that which England (pre-eminent to all trading states either antient or modern) carried on a single century ago with the whole world! When she subdued nations, established her liberty, and rode mistress of the seas! From her we receive one half of all she exports. The annual profits of her trade with the colonies do not fall short of three millions, according to the most moderate computation. This enormous sum has been raised by impositions and regulations of trade, which have overwhelmed us with intolerable debts. We have consented to them, not from their equity or justice, but from affection to the parent state, from the generous spirit of Englishmen, from motives of mutual peace, and mutual tranquillity. The channels, by which riches have flowed through the colonies, have been so turned that they all discharge into the lap of the parent state; not like eastern torrents, but in salubrious, various, placid, and copious streams, augmenting her influence, refreshing industry, and supporting her grandeur. We form the firm basis of Ireland, and supply those materials which invigorate the springs of national activity, happiness and splendor. The spirit with which we have prosecuted our fisheries has excited admiration and envy. Look at the manner in which the people of the northern colonies have carried on the whale fishery. Follow them through tempestuous seas, in their dangerous enterprize, among mountains of ice, beneath the arctic circle. While we are looking for them in the frozen recesses of Hudson's-bay, we hear they have pierced the opposite region of polar cold, and are engaged under the frozen serpent of the south. They are upon the coasts of Africa, they endure the intense heats that rage under the burning line. They strike the harpoon and draw the line on the coasts of Brazil. Falkland island is but a stage in the progress of their hardy industry. There is no sea that is not vexed by their fisheries, no climate that is not witness to their toils. The persevering obstinacy of Holland, the activity of France, the fierce spirit of Russia, and the firm sagacity of English enterprize, combine to form a species of men whom no dangers can daunt, no difficulties subdue. Above all we are witnesses of that spirit of liberty which pervades and animates the whole, supporting, confirming their courage, and extending their views. This, Americans, is a general description of the country you have undertaken to defend---and these are the advantages of your situation.

Let us see in what manner they may be improved for the general welfare of the community, and the peace and happiness of every individual. I lament the unhappy necessity, whenever it arises, of providing for the safety of the state by a temporary invasion of any of the rights of the most profligate citizen. Would to God it were possible to reconcile these important objects in every situation of public affairs. I regard the legal liberty of the meanest American as much as my own, and would defend it with as much zeal. I know we must stand or fall together. But I never can doubt that the community has a right to command the service of its members, and deprive them of the benefits of society, if they are improved to injure the people at large. I see that right founded originally upon necessity, and included in the first principles of government. I conclude there can be no remedy, in the nature of things, for the grievance complained of. There are situations too when a resolution to remain *neuter* may be highly criminal. Such determinations commonly proceed from timidity, and not from principle. The man who adopts them generally means to be determined in his conscience by the event of the dispute, and to join the victorious party. I do not mean that the strict rights of the community should be called forth upon common occasions. They should be exerted only upon great emergencies, when the interests of society, the lives or liberties of the people are immediately in question. Great allowance should be made, even then, for passion and prejudice. In violent convulsions of the state we find many timid men, and many who seriously differ from the sentiments of the public, and from each other. But I would not generally reject the friendship or services of any man, because he differs from the *general faith* in a particular opinion. Every man may contribute something to the common stock, and no man's contribution should be rejected. Let us employ the men, who affect on all occasions to take a *moderate* part, for the advantage of the common cause, as far as their inclinations will permit. Let us profit by their assistance, and place them, if it be possible, in the post of danger, to prevent desertion. Let us discard those little personal resentments that have directed some of us in our conduct, and address these men with the spirit of Americans, and in the language of gentlemen. The part they have to act is an honourable one. If they are really attached to the cause, as they pretend, and differ from us only in the mode of defending it, they may surely be induced to exert themselves, in some way, to promote it. It is not a time to trifle with their fortune

support of the civil conſtitution, of that legal liberty, which every Engliſhman profeſſes to defend at the hazard of his life.

Our ſecurity and ſucceſs depend, in a great degree, upon the public credit,---upon the faith that every man has in the ability of the ſtate to reward him for his ſervice. Money is the ſtandard by which we meaſure the value of that ſervice, and of all the neceſſaries of life. For want of gold and ſilver, the community is ſometimes neceſſitated to eſtabliſh a paper currency. This is meant to ſupply the place of thoſe valuable metals; and ſo long as it is received and paid without depreciation it anſwers all the purpoſes for which it was deſigned. It conſtitutes the baſis of public ſucceſs, and is our only ſecurity. I conſider the man who undermines this ſolid foundation as the worſt of aſſaſſins, and the confirmed enemy of his country. His conduct ought to be held forth in its genuine colours, and branded with infamy. A lady's chaſtity, a ſoldier's honour, and the public faith, ſhould be free, not only from guilt, but ſuſpicion.

Inconveniencies will undoubtedly attend a paper currency, unleſs we guard againſt them by eſtabliſhing funds, or by adopting other meaſures that may be as effectual. And thoſe ſelfiſh men who have no other God but riches, who make profit of honour, conſcience and virtue, ſhould be informed, that they may be ſecured in their property if they condeſcend to ſupport the public credit. Private credit is wealth, public honour is ſecurity.

Such is the ſituation of this country, and ſo unfavourable is every proſpect of an honourable compoſe, that we ſhall deſerve to ſuffer the dangers we have reaſon to apprehend, unleſs we inſtantly open all the ports upon the continent, eſtabliſh a free trade, and fit out a navy ſufficient, in ſome meaſure, to protect it. I would have all the members of the community employed, that the country, inſtead of ſinking into poverty, may be enriched by the gains of individuals. The public ſtock is increaſed by private profit. The poor are employed, and the farmer receives his proportion of the gain. The country gentlemen may think that they have little to do with commerce, but they are the firſt who feel the loſs of it, "and are (ſays Mr. Locke) as much concerned in it as the merchant himſelf." It may be objected, that we cannot open a trade---That we ſhall be obliged to encounter the maritime force of Great-Britain, and that we are unequal to the conteſt. There are ſome men beyond the reach of conviction, who anſwer all the propoſed efforts of a free people with ſmiles and contempt. Theſe I do not mean to perſuade. But I inquire why we cannot eſtabliſh a naval power ſufficient to anſwer our preſent purpoſes at leaſt? Have we not naval ſtores in abundance? Do we want men, or are they deſtitute of courage? Are we not ſupplied with every neceſſary for the deſign? "But we ſhall have to cope with Great-Britain, and we are unequal to the conflict." Were not the Hollanders, when they revolted from Spain in the ſame ſituation? Did the ſeven united provinces, at that time, contain as many inhabitants as this ſingle colony? We know they did not. Had they any fleet? Was not the naval power of Spain ſuppoſed at that time to be invincible? But we know that, in ſpite of all theſe diſadvantages and ten thouſand others, they ingroſſed the whole ſpice trade, and proſecuted their commerce with ſuch induſtry and reſolution, that Holland became the magazine of all the valuable commodities of the eaſt in the midſt of a bloody war. We know too by what means they arrived to this importance. They ſent out multitudes of veſſels, with public or private commiſſions, and infeſted the ſeas. Are we in a worſe ſituation than Holland then was? "Never conteſt, ſays Mr. Hume, ſeemed at firſt more unequal; never conteſt was finiſhed with more honour to the weaker party." On the ſide of Spain were numbers, riches, authority, diſcipline. On the ſide of the revolted provinces, were found, the attachment to liberty, and the enthuſiaſm of religion. By her *naval enterprizes*, the republic maintained her armies, and joining peaceful induſtry to military valour, ſhe was enabled, by her own force, to ſupport herſelf, and gradually rely leſs on thoſe neighbouring princes who, from jealouſy to Spain, were at firſt prompted to encourage her revolt." Our ſituation is infinitely preferable. We have every advantage that the Hollanders were deſtitute of. Yet we patiently ſuffer our trade to be deſtroyed, and our merchant-men to be inſulted and plundered with impunity. I deny that it is in the power of Great-Britain to deſtroy our trade, if we exert ourſelves. She has not ſhips to ſpare to guard a ſea coaſt of fifteen hundred miles in length. She cannot prevent ſmuggling upon her own coaſt, though ſurrounded by her navy, and armed with all the terrors of ſanguinary laws. Beſides, one half of her maritime force reſts upon her American foundation. Take this away and you ſtrip the royal bird of the plumage that ſupports his flight---you fix him on the earth. Let armed veſſels be inſtantly fitted out to open a trade with the neighbouring colonies at leaſt.---Let us make the trial.---Let them be well acquainted with the coaſts. Let them be of ſufficient force to attack the numerous *tenders* that ſwarm upon the ſeas. From what we have already experienced, I pledge myſelf for their ſucceſs. We ſhall then be ſupplied with proviſion and fuel, at a moderate expence. We ſhall be enabled to endure the ſeverities of winter, and the burdens of war.

Let our ſea ports be fortified without delay, and the people conſtantly uſed to arms. In the choice of magiſtrates, let us conſider the various abilities of the candidates for the public favour, as well as their integrity and attachment to the cauſe. There are poſts where even integrity alone, though not an uſeleſs virtue, is certainly a recommendation that may be fatal to the public tranquillity. A general attachment to the *common weal*, diſtinct from party prejudices and and private animoſities---which comprehends the whole body of the people, though individuals may differ in ſome ſpeculative points of their political creed, is a virtue of the firſt magnitude, and an eſſential qualification. But public virtue and patriotiſm are commonly to be found in the ſhades and ſolitudes of life. Let us draw ſilent merit from obſcurity, and diſtribute the virtues and abilities of individuals according to the offices they are calculated to fill with honour. When they quit the ſervice, let us ſupply their places with better men than we have loſt.

I have explained my ſentiments at large. I have ſuppoſed that the colonies have reſolved to perſiſt, and ſee the laws and liberties of America at their feet. I have anſwered the charge of repreſenting the gracious P ---- upon the throne in a contemptible light, by a full declaration of my opinion. I have given a general deſcription of the country and its advantages. Upon this foundation I have ventured to point out a mode of defence, which I am perſuaded is ſupported by all the principles of policy and prudence. I am equally convinced that, if it is not adopted at preſent, it muſt be finally, and we exhauſt our ſtrength to no purpoſe, by delay. War is juſt, when neceſſary. Purſue it with vigour---the event will be ſucceſs.

Salem, 1ſt October, 1775. DECIUS.

LONDON, *September 4.*

A correſpondent obſerves that he is happy to find that ſome of the young nobility retain the courage of their anceſtors, as he has it from undoubted authority, that many have offered their ſervice to his majeſty to ſerve as volunteers in America, and are abſolutely preparing to join his majeſty's army at Boſton.

It is the avowed purpoſe of miniſtry to purſue the moſt rigorous meaſures againſt the Americans.

It is ſaid that the ſeveral propoſals offered for terminating the unhappy diſputes with the colonies will be referred to the conſideration of parliament.

LONDON ASSOCIATION.

Globe tavern, Fleet-ſtreet, Auguſt 25.

Reſolved, THAT this aſſociation, duly ſenſible of the many bleſſings we enjoy from the *revolution* and *acceſſion*, to which, under God, we owe the free conſtitution of our country, will uſe our beſt and moſt unwearied endeavours to extend and tranſmit to poſterity their excellent principles and conſequences; and that we will embrace every opportunity to evince our zeal, affection, and fidelity to his preſent majeſty, *king George the third*, and his *royal family*, for whoſe honour and ſafety, whilſt we manifeſt the higheſt regard, we hold the trueſt concern for the freedom, peace and welfare of the whole Britiſh empire; convinced that under a prince of the houſe of Brunſwick we only *can* be free, and at the ſame time reſolutely determined that, under a prince of the houſe of Brunſwick, we *will be free*.

Reſolved, It is the opinion of this aſſociation, that *proclamations* have *never* been conſidered as *laws of the land*, and though frequently iſſued under the *arbitrary reigns* of the *Stuarts*, to ſerve the abominable deſigns of deſpotiſm, unleſs *directed by* and *enforcing the law*, were oppoſed and reſiſted by our forefathers, as *violent infringements* on the *liberties* of the people of England.

Reſolved, That the preſent high price of the neceſſaries of life, the decay of trade, and conſequent diſtreſſes of the *induſtrious poor*, thoſe *moſt uſeful* members of the ſtate, demand our beſt conſideration, that *peace* may no longer be the parent of *poverty* and *miſery*, inſtead of the ſource of riches and happineſs.

Reſolved, That as it is declared by the *bill of rights* (Art. V.) that it is the *right* of the *ſubject* to petition, we will uſe our beſt endeavours to bring to the *juſtice of their country* thoſe men who have prevented the cries of the nation from being heard by his majeſty, and conſequently their miſeries and complaints from being redreſſed.

Reſolved, That if any *deſcendants* of thoſe *illuſtrious noblemen*, who by their undaunted and zealous endeavours brought about the *glorious revolution*, and effected the *acceſſion*, ſhall determine to join this aſſociation, for the great purpoſes of *conſtitutional freedom* and *national happineſs*, we will pay due regard to their *rank* and *birth*, though we ſhall always keep their zeal for the *public cauſe*, and their uniform ſupport of the principles and proceedings of their gallant and patriotic anceſtors *foremoſt* in our view, our gratitude, and reſpect.

Signed and publiſhed by order,

THOMAS JOEL, ſecretary.

PHILADELPHIA, *Nov. 18.*

By advices received yeſterday from Cambridge, we learn that a veſſel, ſaid to be from Philadelphia for Boſton, was wrecked near Plymouth, ſhe had on board 120 pipes of wine, 118 of which, with the crew, are ſaved: Alſo a veſſel bound from Boſton, with about 240 l. value in dry goods, was caſt away at the ſame time near Beverly; the wine and goods are ordered to Cambridge for ſale, the priſoners and papers were alſo expected in a few days. We alſo learn that the armed ſchooner Lynch, commanded by Capt Adams, had taken a tranſport laden with wood bound for Boſton. That Capt. Coit, in the armed ſchooner Harriſon, had taken two ſchooners, one of 90, the other of 85 tons, bound from Nova-Scotia to Boſton, laden with hay, live ſtock, poultry, &c. both which were ſafely moored in Plymouth harbour. That advices had been received from Col. Arnold, of the 13th of October, that he was proceeding with his men in good health and ſpirits, and it is not queſtioned but that he is now in poſſeſſion of Quebec.

Extract of a letter from an officer in the New-York forces, dated at St. John's, 3d November, 1775.

I HAVE the pleaſure to inform you that I had the honour of marching into and taking poſſeſſion of this fortreſs, at the head of my company, and about 100 men from the different corps, of which our army is compoſed, about 9 o'clock this morning, when the garriſon conſiſting of about 600 men, marched out and grounded their arms on the plain, to weſtward of the fort, (agreeable to the terms of the incloſed capitulation) and were immediately embarked in batteaus, for Capt. Mead's encampment, and from thence to be ſent under guard, as ſpeedily as poſſible, for Ticonderoga, Connecticut, or any other place which the continental congreſs may direct---I moſt ſincerely congratulate you on this moſt fortunate event, which in my opinion will be a moſt fatal ſtab to the Britiſh machinations of the foes to freedom, as it will facilitate the reduction of Canada, and ſecure the Canadians in our favour---We have taken in the fort a conſiderable quantity of military ſtores, among which are 17 pieces of excellent braſs artillery, two of them 24 pounders, the reſt of them field-pieces; two royal howitzers; ſeveral mortars, cohorns, and a conſiderable number of iron cannon. There were in the garriſon, about 500 regular troops, the reſt were compoſed of Canadian volunteers, among which were many of their nobleſſe, who I believe, are (from appearance) on the ſtool of repentance. And as you may be fond of knowing how we have proceeded, in carrying on the ſiege of this place I will give you a detail of the particular operations ſince that period.

On the 28th ult. the main body of the army decamped from the ſouth, and marched to the north ſide of the fort, under the command of Gen. Wooſter: We were joined in the evening by Gen. Montgomery, and the ſame night we began to throw up a breaſt-work, (on an eminence commanding the enemy's works) in order to erect a battery of cannon and mortars. [illegible] battery they kept continually pelting at, with grape ſhot and ſhells, but without doing us the leaſt injury, [illegible] neſday morning, when we opened our battery, conſiſting of three twelve and one nine pounder, three mortars, and as many cohorns, with which we kept an almoſt inceſſant blaze on them great part of the day, and likewiſe from our battery on the eaſt ſide of the river, which the enemy returned with the greateſt ſpirit. Late in the afternoon I received a meſſage from Gen. Montgomery, ordering me to ceaſe firing till further orders: Theſe orders were extremely diſagreeable to me, when I ſaw ſome of my men bleeding before my eyes, and dying with the wounds which they had received. On our ceaſing to fire, the general ordered a parley to be beat, and ſent in an officer to demand a ſurrender of the fort: two officers ſoon after returned with him and were led blindfold thro' the camp to the general's tent, where a pretty long conference was held, and they promiſed the general an anſwer from the commanding officer next morning, which promiſe was complied with: the anſwer imported, that if they ſhould receive no relief within four days, he would then ſend in ſome propoſals. The general replied that he muſt have an explicit anſwer next morning, and the garriſon muſt remain priſoners of war at all events; that if they had any intentions to renew hoſtilities, they need only ſignify it by firing a gun as a ſignal; this, though very unpalatable, they were at length obliged to digeſt as you will ſee by the capitulation.---You will readily excuſe the incorrectneſs of this ſcroll, when I inform you it is now paſt one o'clock in the morning, having had no time to write before, as I have been all day at the fort examining the ſtores (and we are to begin our march for Montreal this morning) and my fingers and ſenſes ſo benumbed with cold, that I can ſcarcely write at all, owing to a north eaſterly wind, and plenty of ſnow which is now falling in abundance.---Yet notwithſtanding, I am not ſo ſenſeleſs or ungrateful, as to forget my friends. I am your's &c.

P. S. My little company has been rather unfortunate, as I have had five killed, four by the enemy, and one by accident; ſix wounded, and one died by ſickneſs, which is as great a loſs as has been ſuſtained by the whole army, except in the firſt ſkirmiſh with the Indians, &c. but this is what we muſt naturally expect, as the poſt of honour ever is the poſt of danger.

Extract of a letter from St. John's, November 3.

"The 28th ult. the remainder of our army, on the ſouth-weſt ſide of the fort, of which our regiment compoſed a part, marched round St. John's to the north ſide of it, and encamped there with the main body.

"*Oct.* 29. I went in the evening with 200 men, and completed a battery within 250 yards of the fort.---The fort kept continual fire upon us all night.

"*Oct.* 30. Four guns and ſix mortars were mounted in the battery.

"*Oct.* 31. The army buſily employed in preparing for a cannonade, and an aſſault, if neceſſary. This day we received news that 700 of our men, near Longue Geel, about 18 miles from hence, had repoſſed Gov. Carleton, who intended to raiſe the ſiege of St. John's with 800 men. Our green mountain boys did this buſineſs. The governor had 25 men killed, and 50 wounded, beſides ſeveral priſoners, among whom are two Indians. Carleton retreated to Montreal.

"*Nov.* 1. Our gun and mortar battery on this ſide, and the four gun batteries on the eaſt ſide, kept an inceſſant fire all day on the garriſon; the garriſon kept up a very briſk fire. In the evening Gen. Montgomery ſent a flag into the fort, with a letter to major Preſton, by one of the priſoners taken at Longue Geel, informing him of Carleton's defeat, and that he had now no longer any reaſon to flatter himſelf with relief from that quarter, and that therefore to prevent the further effuſion of blood, which a fruitleſs and obſtinate defence would cauſe, he recommended to him a ſurrender of the fort. Major Preſton, in return to Gen. Montgomery's letter, ſent Capt. Stewart of the 26th, with a drum into our camp, that the general ſhould have a full anſwer to his letter in the morning. That in the mean time hoſtilities ſhould ceaſe on both ſides.

"*Nov.* 2. Capt. Stewart and Capt. Williams of the train, came about 8 o'clock in the morning, with a flag into our camp, with an anſwer from Major Preſton to Gen. Montgomery's letter of yeſterday, requeſting of the general to wait four days, to ſee whether no relief could come to the garriſon in that time, if not, that then they would make propoſals for a ſurrender. The general returned in anſwer, that from the advanced ſeaſon of the year, he could not give the garriſon the time it requeſted, and that they muſt immediately ſurrender priſoners of war, otherwiſe that if any fatal conſequences ſhould enſue, from their needleſs defence in the weak ſtate they were then in, they muſt charge themſelves with it.

"The general alſo referred them for the truth of Carlton's defeat to another priſoner on board of our ſloop, whom they might have acceſs to examine; and that whenever they chuſe to renew hoſtilities, they ſhould give a ſignal, by firing a cannon ball. In the evening the above gentlemen returned into our camp from the fort, with articles of capitulation, ſome of which were agreed to by us, others rejected, which, as amended, were ſent back to the fort, and agreed to, the ſum of which were, That the garriſon ſhould march out of the fort to-morrow morning, with the honours of war, and then lay down their arms, be priſoners of war, and be ſent to Connecticut. A great quantity of military ſtores are taken, the detail of which are not yet aſcertained; about 600 men made priſoners. This day detachments from every regiment in our army took poſſeſſion of the fort, and the priſoners are embarked for their deſtination."

Extract of a letter from general Montgomery, dated camp near St. John's, November 3, 1775.

"My dear GENERAL,

"I have the pleaſure to acquaint, the garriſon ſurrendered laſt night. This morning we take poſſeſſion. To-morrow I hope the priſoners will ſet off. Incloſed you have the capitulation, which I hope will meet with

red to permit an officer or two to go to their families, which are in some distress at Montreal, upon their parole; this cannot do us any harm, and there would have been a degree of inhumanity in refusing them.

"The enemy had played on the fort some hours from their battery of four 12 pounders on the N. W. and another of two 12 pounders and two 4 pounders on the east side, some prisoners and deserters, who were taken in an action with governor Carleton near Longueile. He made an attempt to land with 34 boats full of men, Warner's detachment, consisting of the Green Mountain boys, and 2d regiment of Yorkers; repulsed them with loss, took two Indians and two Canadians prisoners; we have buried three Indians, and it is supposed many in the boats must have been killed. We had not a man even wounded. This, I believe, is his last effort.

"One of the above-mentioned prisoners I sent into the fort to inform major Preston of the circumstances of the action, that he might judge what prospect he could have of relief. It had the desired effect. The garrison having been on half allowance for some time,

"I am making the necessary preparations to proceed immediately down to Montreal by way of La Prairie, as the enemy have armed vessels in the Sorel.

"Several men of rank in Canada are among the prisoners. I have permitted them to remain at Crown-point, till the return of two gentlemen they send to their friends for money, &c. They pleaded hard to return home, but they are too dangerous to let loose again

Col. Easton and major Brown, with that corps, and Mr. Livingston with, I believe, 1000 Canadians, are going towards the mouth of the Sorel, and pushing Col. Allan M'Clean before them. M'Clean had many Canadians, but they joined through fear of fire and sword.

"I send you a list of artillery---A good deal of artillery stores, but we have not time to ascertain them.

I am, &c.

(Signed) RICHARD MONTGOMERY.

St. John's, 2d November, 1775.

Articles of capitulation proposed by major Charles Preston, for his majesty's fort of St. John's, and province of Canada.

ARTICLE I. All acts of hostilities shall cease on both sides, till the articles of capitulation shall be agreed upon and signed.

Answer. Agreed.

Article II. The garrison shall be allowed the honours of war, and suffered to proceed with their baggage and effects to the most convenient port of America, from thence to embark for Great-Britain, as soon as they shall be furnished with transports and provisions, by his excellency gen. Gage, or the commander in chief of his majesty's troops in America.

Answer. The garrison shall march out with the honours of war: This is due to their fortitude and perseverance. The non-commissioned officers and privates shall ground their arms on the plain south of the fort, and immediately embark on board such boats as shall be provided for that purpose: The officers shall keep their side arms, and their fire arms shall be put up in a box, and delivered to them when these unhappy disputes are ended, if they do not chuse to dispose of them before.

The garrison must go to Connecticut government, or such other province as the hon. the continental congress shall direct, there to remain till our unhappy differences shall be compromised, or till they are exchanged.---Our prisoners having been constantly treated with a brotherly affection, the effects of the garrison shall not be with-held from them.

Article III. An officer or quarter-master from each corps shall be allowed to pass to Montreal, upon parole of honour, there to transact and settle the business of his respective corps, and to bring up their baggage, clothing and pay; for which purpose they shall be furnished with carts and batteaus.

Answer. Agreed to in the fullest latitude.

Article IV. The Canadian gentlemen, inhabitants and other persons residing in this province, and now at St. John's, shall be permitted to return, unmolested, to their respective homes, with their arms and baggage, and remain secure in their property and effects.

Answer. Answered in the second article,---the Canadian gentlemen and others being part of the garrison.

Article V. The sick and wounded shall be taken proper care of, and permitted to join their respective corps, or return to their respective homes, upon their recovery.

Answer. The sick and wounded shall be taken care of by their own surgeons, and when recovered follow their respective corps.

Article VI. As soon as the above articles shall be signed, major Preston will deliver up the fort, with the ammunition, provisions, &c.

Answer. To-morrow morning, at 8 o'clock, the garrison will march out, having first collected their baggage and effects together, in a convenient place for embarkation, and leaving a guard for its protection. The officers must be upon honour with respect to their baggage, for should any Canadian or other effect his escape, his baggage shall be given as plunder to the troops.---The quarter master general, with proper commissaries, will attend at 8 o'clock to receive the artillery, ammunition, naval stores, &c. The deserters from the continental army shall not be included in the stipulation for the garrison.---The commanding officer to sign and deliver the articles of capitulation by sun set this evening. Signed, &c.

St. John's, November 3, 1775.

Return of the brass and iron ordnance and mortars in the north and south forts at this place.

Brass	24 pounders	-	2
	12 ditto	-	2
	6 ditto	-	2
	4 ditto	-	2
	3 ditto	-	8
Ditto	8 inch howitz	-	2
Iron	9 pounders	-	6
	8 ditto	-	1
	6 ditto	-	11
	5 ditto	-	1
	4 ditto	-	1
	3 ditto	-	1
Mortars	5 and half	-	1
	4 and two fifths	-	1

Published by order of congress,

CHARLES THOMSON, secretary.

Resolved, that a just and well authenticated account of the hostilities committed by the ministerial troops and navy in America, since last March, be collected, with proper evidence of the truth of the fact related, the number and value of the buildings destroyed by them; also the number and value of the vessels inward and outward bound, which have been seized by them since that period, as near as the number and value can be ascertained; also the stock taken by them from different parts of the continent. That Mr. Deane, Mr. J. Adams, and Mr. Wythe be a committee for that purpose.

CHARLES THOMSON, Sec.

N. B. The above committee request the printers of the several public papers in the united colonies to insert the above for three or four weeks successively, and all persons possessed of any facts relative to, or that may throw light on the above subject, to transmit the same to them as early as possible.

ANNAPOLIS, *November* 23.

BY THE COUNCIL OF SAFETY OF MARYLAND, October 21, 1775.

THE COMMITTEES OF OBSERVATION are requested to compleat their returns of the minute and militia officers, and the companies of militia formed in battalions, agreeable to the resolves of the late convention, as soon as may be, that the proper commissions may issue.

By order,

ELEAZER M'COMB, Clerk.

THE COUNCIL OF SAFETY desirous of forwarding the intentions of the convention in promoting the manufacture of salt, salt-petre, gunpowder, and fire-arms, request any persons who are inclined to engage on liberal encouragement in the manufacture of fire-arms, or to erect a powder-mill in the neighbourhood of Baltimore-town, where it will be most beneficial, or salt, or salt-petre works, that they will send their proposals in writing to Gabriel Duvall, clerk of the council of safety, and they shall be attended to and speedily answered. tf

NOTICE is hereby given, that the free-school of Anne-Arundel county will be vacant after the first day of January, 1776. Any person willing to engage as master, who is qualified agreeably to the act of assembly, is desired to make application to the visitors

FULLING, &c.

THE fulling mill built by the subscriber on Patuxent river, is now well fixt; any persons as please to apply, may depend on having the work of fulling, drying, shearing, and pressing, done quick, and in the best and neatest manner by their humble servant,

w 3 HENRY GAITHER.

To be sold at my present dwelling plantation in Durham parish, Charles county, on Patowmack river, on the first Tuesday in December next,

SEVERAL likely country born slaves, consisting of men, women, boys, and girls; also stock of all kinds, and some houshold furniture. Three months credit will be given for any sum above five pounds currency, on giving bond on interest, with security if required. The sale to continue till all are sold.

2 w ELIZABETH COURTS.

To be sold on Tuesday the 5th day of December next, at 11 o'clock, near Mount Pleasant, in Anne-Arundel county,

ABOUT five acres of land, with valuable improvements thereon; also a white servant man that has three years to serve, is by trade an excellent cabinet maker, with stock of almost every kind, and a considerable quantity of ready made tables, chairs, desks, &c. and a compleat set of cabinet makers, and joiners tools, and a quantity of black walnut plank, by WILLIAM BELT, admr.

N. B. All persons having claims against the estate, are desired to bring them in, and those indebted, are requested to make payment. w 2

To be sold to the subscribers, on Saturday the 6th day of January next, to the highest bidder, at the late dwelling-house of William Carr, near Herring creek church, for sterling cash, or current money, by virtue of a deed of trust to me directed by said Carr,

PART of a tract of land called Jervis, lying and being in Anne-Arundel county, said to contain one hundred and eighteen acres of land, with a good dwelling-house, and sundry other convenient out-houses; and at the same time and place will be sold a likely country-born negro girl.

STEPHEN STEWARD.

TO be let for reasonable terms, a good stone dwelling-house, either fit for a private family, or also fitted for a store-house, counters and shelves, and every thing fitted for either private life, or business; the said house is 32 by 24, two pair of stairs, three rooms below stairs and two fire places, two rooms above stairs, as also a good cellar: the above house stands on the great road near Simpson's tavern, from Frederick-town to Annapolis, as also a good stable 40 by 12, good pasture under a good fence. To be let by Thomas Bissett, in Anne-Arundel county, or William Hobbes, on the great road w 2

To be sold to the highest bidder, on Saturday the 2d of December, at the house of Mrs John Ball, in Annapolis, (for sterling money)

A VALUABLE plantation on the north side of Severn river, in Anne-Arundel county, containing by estimate 400 acres more or less, with some improvements; it lies about seven miles from the city of Annapolis, and now in the tenure and occupation of Mr. Jonathan Pinkney. Six months will be given for payment, giving bond with good security, and paying interest thereon. ts

THOMAS HARWOOD, jun.

JOHN BULLEN.

TO BE SOLD,

By THOMAS C. WILLIAMS and COMP.

At their Store on the Head of the Dock,

An Assortment of dry Goods,

CONSISTING OF

SUPERFINE middling and coarse broad cloths
Mill'd drabs for great coats,
Devonshire twill'd keseys,
Fine and coarse napt frizes,
Bath coating and coarse duffils,
Emboss'd and plain flannels,
Striped linseys,
Fine rattinets and shalloons,
Durants and calimancoes,
Manchester velvets and velverets,
Corderoys, thicksets, fustians,
Silk and worsted breeches patterns,
A good assortment of mens, womens, and boys worsted hose,
Mens and boys coarse yarn hose,
A large assortment of mens white and colour'd silk hose,
Mens and womens silk gloves and mitts,
Yard wide Irish linens, from 2s 6d to 4s coll,
A few pieces of cotton and calico bed furniture,
A few pieces of cotton chintzes,
Marseilles quilting,
Quilted silk petticoats, stays,
Scarlet cloth cloaks,
Fashionable silk cloaks, hats and bonnets,
Pink, blue and white satin peelongs,
¼ Black and white sattins,
¼ Black armozeens,
¼ Ell black and white dupcapes,
¼ Flowered and tobin'd ditto,
¼ Striped and plain lutestrings,
¼ Ell English Persians,
Silver table and tea-spoons,
Silver shoe and knee-buckles,
Plated pint and half pint mugs,
Harry 8th best cards,
Cotton candle wick,
Mens best shoes and boots,
Seine twine and jack lines,
Scotch and pearl barley,
Split peas in kegs,
Dutch ovens, iron pots,
Frying pans, spades and shovels,
Best Florence oil, by the case or bottle,
A few sets blue and white, red and white, and enamell'd china,
An assortment of queen's and glass ware,
A few casks of glass, delft, and white stone ware, to be sold by the cask---many other articles too tedious to mention.

WET GOODS AS USUAL, viz.

Old Maderia wine by qr. cask or gallon,
Red and white Lisbon wine in quarters,
Sweet mountain and common wine by the gallon,
Best cane spirits, West India and continental rum,
Molasses,
Double and single refined loaf-sugar,
Muscovado sugar, &c. &c.

which they will sell low, and for cash only.

All persons indebted to Tho. C. Williams and Co. are desired to call and settle their accounts---those that are able, it is expected will settle by paying their balance, and not take advantage of the times, by keeping us out of our money---those that are really not able to pay, are desired to call and settle their accounts, by giving bond and security, agreeable to the resolves of the convention---all that do not comply with this request in a reasonable time, may depend on being dealt with agreeable to law, and the resolves of the convention in such cases provided. 4 w

THE partnership of James Dick and Stewart being expired, all persons indebted to them, are requested to make what payments they possibly can. Persons indebted by open account, and who cannot conveniently pay, are desired to settle by granting their bonds or notes for their several balances; such a reasonable request, it is hoped will be complied with; that the subscribers may not be under the disagreeable necessity of making application to have suits brought. Constant attendance will be given at the store, by James Dick and Stewart.

The goods remaining in the late store of James Dick and Stewart, will be sold on reasonable terms, wholesale or retail by the subscribers. Also all sorts of cordage manufactured at Newington rope walk, likewise Madeira wine, by the pipe, hhd. or quarter cask.

JAMES DICK.

SIX POUNDS REWARD.

STOLEN away from the subscriber, on Tuesday night the 10th instant, a dark bay or brown horse, 10 or 11 years old last spring, upwards of 15 hands high, his hind feet white, and has a few gray hairs in his forehead, paces, trots and gallops, and when rode goes with pretty good spirits, has a hanging main, little foretop, yellow nose, and short back; his tail when trimmed, which was very lately, was intended for a switch, but by the unskilfulness of the person who did it, it was made almost as short as a long bob, the hoofs of his fore feet were broken on the inside, and he had on a pair of shoes about half worn, but if he has been much rode it is very probable that one or both may be off this time. Whoever takes up both thief and horse, so that the thief be convicted, and the horse delivered to me at the Patuxent iron-works, shall receive the above reward, for stealing the horse only, but if the horse should be at a great distance, reasonable charges will be allowed if brought home, paid by JAMES RAWLINGS.

Anne-Arundel county, Nov. 15, 1775.

To be sold to the highest bidder, on Monday the 4th of December, at the dwelling-house of the late John Gott,

TWO negroes, one a fellow, the other a girl; also the stock, consisting of horses, cattle, and hogs, with the plantation utensils---bonds with approved security will be taken for sums above five pounds---ready money is expected for all less sums. w 2

EZEKIEL GOTT, } admrs.
SAMUEL GOTT. }

To be let,

THE dwelling-house &c. where I now reside.

tf JAMES TILGHMAN, Annapolis.

WAS committed to the jail of Kent county, in the province of Maryland, on the 3d day of this present month, three white servant men, who say they belong to Mr. James Kelfoe, at Patapsco ferry, in Anne-Arundel county. One of them calls his name Timothy Donoland, and says he is from Ireland, about 19 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, slender made. One other calls his name Patrick Hurley, and says he is from Ireland, about 30 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high. The other calls his name Samuel Still, and says he is from England, upwards of 30 years of age, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high. They say they came off in a yaul, in which they crossed Chesapeake Bay, and landed near Worton Point, in the county where they are now confined.

Was also committed to the jail of the same county, on the 31st day of August last, a negro man who calls his name Will, and says he belongs to Mr. John Veale, of Chester county, province of Pennsylvania: he is a well set fellow, little more than 20 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high; his cloathing was an osnabrig shirt and trousers, and a new felt hat. The master or masters, of the before-mentioned servants and slave, are desired to pay their fees and take them away. 4 w

EZEKIEL FORMAN, sheriff.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber last night, the 5th of this instant, the two following servant men, viz. Robert Cammil, a stout well made man, near 6 feet high, some gray hairs in his head and beard, his cloathing is a dark coloured coat, jacket and breeches, white shirts, good hat of the fan-tail fashion, ribb'd stockings, good shoes, about 48 years of age, pretends to the business of keeping school, very talkative fellow, a blue surtout coat. The other a short fellow, hardly 5 feet high, very potbellied, is named Randal Knot, his cloathing is a white kersey jacket and breeches, a new felt hat, a pair of English shoes, a pair of old buckskin breeches, ribb'd stockings, and sundry other cloathing that cannot be remembered: they stole away a small bay horse branded on the near buttock with something like a hook, one man's new saddle, one old saddle, it is very likely the schoolmaster has forged passes, and it is likely they stole another horse. Whoever will secure the said servants, so that their master may get them again, living at the head of Severn, near Snowden's forge, shall receive the above reward, paid by me, 2 X w2

JOSHUA WATTS.

WAS lately lost in this city, a plain gold ring, with a motto. Whoever has found it, and will leave it with the printer, shall have [illegible] shillings.

RAN away from Mr. Anthony Stewart, on Saturday night the 4th instant, an English indented servant man, named James Coward, a gardener by trade, has been in the country about 20 months, about 21 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, round face, and has short light hair: had on a copper-coloured bath-coating short coat much worn, with metal buttons, and sundry other cloaths. Whoever takes up and secures the said servant, so that his master may have him again, shall receive five pounds reward, paid by

CHARLES STEWART.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

SOME evil disposed person on Tuesday night last, broke open the governor's stable in the folly, and let out his gray stallion; which might, though fortunately was not, have been attended with great loss, and that to him.—Any person discovering the perpetrator thereof, so that he may be convicted, shall receive three pounds—and notice is hereby given, that care may be taken in future, as any further attempts of this sort, will perhaps be attended with disagreeable consequences.

R. SMITH.

Annapolis, October 25, 1775.

TWENTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

TAKEN away, or borrowed from off the paling at the bottom of the governor's garden, on Monday night last, or early on Tuesday morning, an old seine net, about thirty fathom long, which had been left hanging there for some days by the servants and negroes, to whom it had been lent, who [illegible] responsible for it. The above seine is well known [illegible] of the fishermen about Annapolis, and elsewhere, is remarkable in being made of very strong double twine, now much worn, and mended in many places, and has had a cod added sometime ago, made with different twine. If any person will give information thereof to Mr. Smith, at the governor's, so that it may be had again, shall have the above reward.

Calvert county, October 24, 1775.

RAN away from the subscriber, the 20th instant, a negro man, named Leven, about 26 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, his head has lately been shaved on the top: had on and took [illegible] him, a gray half-thick coat lined with osnabrig [illegible] with metal buttons, a white country cloth ditto without buttons, country cloth breeches, and a pair [illegible] serable good shoes and stockings. I will give one guinea for apprehending and securing him in any jail.

W. SMITH.

JUSTUS SEABERT,

Peruke-maker, and gentlemen and ladies hair-dresser,

BEGS leave to inform those gentlemen and ladies that please to honour him with their commands, that he has taken the house formerly possessed by Mr. John Hepburn, upon Cornhill, where he carries on his said trade in all its various branches, viz. cutting of hair in the neatest manner, and making perukes; ladies hair rolls, curls, &c. after the newest taste, and in the genteelest fashion; and as he has had many years experience both at Paris and London, he doubts not but to give full satisfaction to those that please to employ him, and he hopes to meet with the favour and approbation of the public, as he is determined to execute all orders in the neatest manner upon the most reasonable terms, and with the strictest punctuality. tf

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TO BE SOLD,

For Current Money,

A LIKELY NEGRO BOY,

About Thirteen Years of Age.

Enquire of the Printer.

Baltimore county, Patapsco Neck, April 3, 1775.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

For apprehending a Runaway.

JAMES, a mulatto slave, sometimes known by the name of Vulcan, but commonly answers to the name of Buck, took on abrupt leave of his overseer last Wednesday, and has not yet returned; he is a dark mulatto, about 5 feet 9 inches high, strong made, sensible, artful, and deceptive in conversation, firm and daring in his efforts to perpetrate villainy, tho' of mild temper, and plausible in speech: he has frequently travelled through a considerable part of this and some part of the province of Pennsylvania; is well known, it is supposed, in the borough and county of Lancaster, and is acquainted with Philadelphia; may probably therefore re-visit those places. His working cloaths were a home manufactured long cloth waistcoat with sleeves, and breeches, yarn stockings, osnabrig shirt, and good shoes, nailed with hobs: he is possessed of and has taken with him a blue German serge coat, a green broad cloth vest, two pair of cotton and one pair of thread stockings, two white shirts ruffled at the breast, a good castor hat with band and buckle, a pair of good pumps, with a pair of double rimmed silver buckles. He has a mark of distinction, which from modesty, or some other motive, he is careful to conceal; one of his ears (but which is forgot) is remarkably less than the other. The above reward will be paid if he should be taken up out of the province, or 60 miles from Baltimore town in the province, and brought home; five pounds if at the distance of 40 miles, three pounds if 30, and forty shillings if 20 miles, with reasonable travelling expences, including the legal charges [illegible] the act of assembly, by [illegible] tf

THOMAS JONES.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in the lower part of Prince George's county, on the 11th day of July last, a negro man, named Ireland, born in the West-Indies, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, slender made, one of the fore teeth in his upper jaw beat out [illegible] months ago, and none in the same place another one growing, on the right side of his neck and immediately under his jaw, there is some scars which he said was occasioned by some distemper he had in that part, has had the small pox and a little pitted, a mild fair spoken man, not impertinent, but very drunken: had on and took away with him, an old kendal cotton jacket, one pair of petticoat trousers of rolls, one pair of old white [illegible]ian breeches, one new shirt of rolls, one old white shirt, and one Monmouth cap. Whoever secures the said negro, so that I can get him again, shall receive 20 shillings more than what is allowed by law.

All masters of ships, and other vessels, are forbid taking him off at their peril.

JOHN BAPTIST BOSWELL.

FIFTEEN POUNDS REWARD.

RAN away last night from the subscribers, living in Baltimore county, Maryland, [illegible] Mr. [illegible] Cumming Tunis, the convict servant man, viz. Thomas Akister, a Yorkshireman, talks very broad, and slow spoken, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, pretty stout made, has a scar on his upper lip, and is pock-marked; took with him when he went away, an old felt hat, a small swanskin jacket with sleeves, and a larger outside ditto of brown fulled cloth, three osnabrig shirts, two pair of old trousers, one of roll the other osnabrigs, and a pair o' old shoes with strings.

Harper John Bumstead, an Englishman, quick spoken, about 5 feet 11 inches high, a stout bonny man, of a sandy complexion, pock-marked, broad mouth, and thick lips; took with him when he went away, an old castor hat, old surtout coat and red jacket, two shirts, one [illegible] the other of brown, a pair of blue cloth [illegible]ches, several pair of old worsted stockings, a pair of old shoes with nails in the heels, and white mettle pewter buckles.

Henry Cook, an Englishman, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, middling thin visage, smooth face; took with him when he went away, an old felt hat tarred and bound round the edge, one check and one osnabrig shirt, a Russia linen frock much tarred, a pair of Russia linen trousers much tarred, a pair coarse country linen ditto, and a pair of old shoes with large brass buckles. It is supposed they took with them two striped duffil blankets. It is probable they will change their cloaths, alter their names, and will forge passes, and may have gone off by water. Whoever takes up said servants, and secures them [illegible] their masters may get them again, shall receive if taken up in this county 40 shillings for each, if taken out of the county, and in the province, three pounds for each, and if out of the province, the above reward, and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by

BENJAMIN MERRYMAN,
JOHN ORRICK.

Annapolis, August 23, 1775.

WANTED immediately, a number of hands who [illegible] and inclined in the different branches of the manufac[illegible]ment; good wages and encouragement will [illegible]ven. Such as have been used to work in any br[illegible] according to their proficiency and industry, either by the piece or time.—As good locksmiths, or other neat filers, will be soon handy in making several parts of gun-locks, to such also I will give good encouragement.—There are many servants about the country who would be very useful in the necessary business I am now engaging in; I should be glad to be informed of such, and with to hire them, or purchase their times of service of their masters.

ISAAC HARRIS.

N. B. I want to hire a good file-cutler.

STRAYED about three weeks ago from the subscriber, a large red cow, about 8 years old, she was lately purchased from a person who brought her from the back woods, where it is suppos[illegible] will endeavour to make; she has a white streak [illegible] ridge of her back to her tail, and some w[illegible] face—I will give 20 shillings currency to any person that will deliver her in Annapolis.

J. CLAPHAM.

April 10, 1775.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Kent county, Maryland, the 8th of this instant, two Irish indented servants, each of which has about three years to serve, viz.

FRANCIS MANIS, about thirty years of age, a very stout well made fellow, about five feet ten inches high, very full faced, short dark hair; had on and took with him, a good brown broad cloth coat, and black velvet jacket and breeches, and a pair of black everlasting breeches, with yellow metal buttons, an old blue coat with new large sleeves, shirts, shoes and stockings; his calling a ditcher or brickmaker.

JOHN DELANY, about 26 years of age, five feet eight inches high, well made, fair skin, ruddy complection, short brown hair; had on and took with him, a green jacket made sailor fashion, a purple under jacket, a white shirt, one or two check shirts, much worn, a new felt hat, a black silk handkerchief round his neck, a pair of white Kersey breeches, and a pair of blue serge breeches, one pair of Scotch Kilmarnock, and one pair of Kendall ribbed hose, mixed black and white, a pair of half worn shoes and square steel buckles, he writes a good hand; said they have both been in different parts of Pennsylvania. Whoever takes up the aforesaid servants, and secures them so that the subscriber may have them again, shall receive ten pounds reward, if taken out of the province, if in the province, six pounds, or half the above reward for either, by

RICHARD GRAVES.

WANTED TO PURCHASE,

A TRACT of good land, situated on Patowmack river—between George-town and Port-Tobacco, consisting of 500 to 1000 acres—healthy and having good spring water convenient. Any person having such a tract to dispose off, may hear of a purchaser, by applying to the printer, or Thomas Lenthrum in Annapolis. 6 w

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Prince George's county, May 24, 1775.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons indebted to the subscriber, either by bond, note, or open account, to immediately come and settle their respective debts, as I am determined to give no longer indulgences.—I hope this requisition will be adverted to, otherwise I shall take compulsory methods to enforce payment, without any respect to persons.

JOSEPH DUVALL.

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

WENT away the first instant from the subscriber, living near Lower-Marlborough, in Calvert county, an English servant man, named Daniel Sla[illegible] about 5 feet 8 inches high, well made, about 46 years of age, brown complexion, his hair very lately [illegible] cut off, and the back of his head sore, his thumb and middle finger of his left hand fresh cut, has a sore heel which occasions him to limp at times, shews his teeth much when he talks, and has the North country dialect, by trade a sawyer, though pretends to be a gardener and weaver: had on and took with him two osnabrig or Russia sheeting shirts, two pair of osnabrig trousers, a pair of white serge breeches with metal buttons, a new grey fearnought jacket with black horn buttons, a swanskin jacket with black buttons and bound with black ferret, an old castor hat, a pair of double soaled shoes double vamp'd—I understand he intends to change his name, and said he never would own he was a servant, that he intended to travel of nights to make his escape more secure, and that he intended to Boston to general Gage, who he understood would protect all servants who came to him. Whoever takes up said servant and secures him, so that I get him again, shall have the above reward, including what the allows, and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by [illegible] tf

WILLIAM ALLEN.

Daniel Matzler and Elizabeth his wife, and Elizabeth M'Manus—Against—Thomas Williams, and Elizabeth his wife; which said Elizabeth is devisee of Christopher Wilkinson, late of Queen-Anne's county, deceased,

IN CHANCERY.

WHEREAS the said Daniel Matzler, and Elizabeth his wife, and Elizabeth M'Manus, have filed their bill in this court against the said devisee and administrators of the said Christopher Wilkinson, to compel them to reconvey and assign certain lands therein mentioned, to the complainants which were heretofore mortgaged by them to the said Christopher Wilkinson, they the said complainants paying the principal and interest due on the said mortgage. This is therefore to give notice, that unless the said Thomas Williams, and Elizabeth his wife, do and shall appear to the said bill within six months from the date hereof, and shew cause to the contrary, a final order and decree will pass, and be given by the said court of chancery in the cause aforesaid. 6 m

Signed per order,

GEO. RANKEN, regist.

STRAYED from Poplar-hill, the seat of Robert Darnall, Esq; in Prince George's county, on the 10th of August, a dark chesnut horse, 9 years old, about 14 hands high; he is a strong boney horse, has a blaze in his face, paces, trots, and gallops, and has a brand on his near buttock resembling a T. Whoever will return him to Mr. Darnall, or the subscriber in Annapolis, may receive a guinea reward.

JAMES MURRAY.

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